

Supplement to the Journal.

TAX SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF JUDGMENT FOR CON-
demnation rendered by the Superior Court
New Hanover County, I will expose for sale to
the highest bidder, the pieces and parcels of
land named in the following list, on Saturday,
the fourth day of December, one thousand eight
hundred and sixty-nine. The same being for
State and County Taxes due and remaining un-
paid for the year 1869.

J. W. SCHENCK, Jr., Sheriff.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } SUPERIOR
NEW HANOVER COUNTY, } COURT.

On application of J. W. Schenck, Jr., Sheriff
of New Hanover County, I hereby grant Judg-
ment of condemnation against the following
named persons and property for taxes due for
the year 1869.

Witness my hand and official seal at office in
Wilmington, this first day of November, 1869.

J. C. MANN,
Clerk Superior Court.

WILMINGTON.

Lot.	Block.	\$
Anderson, Wm S.....	5	116 54 65
Anderson, agt Jas J McCallum.....	12	128 32 79
Anderson, agt S Gil- bert.....	5	92 3 83
Anderson, agent T W Brown.....	5	165 107 66
Anderson, for Brown & Anderson.....	2	101 54 65
Bailey, Jno C.....	5, 6	128 62 62
Bellamy, Jno D.....	5	165 24 29
Bidd'e, W H.....	1, 2, 3	78 22 33
Birney, Owen.....	4	239 5
Buie, D M.....	3	114 20 04
Bradley, C W.....	5	164 95 90
Calder, R E, agt Mrs P C Calder.....	5	125 121 28
Cantwell, Jno L, (trus- tee).....	1, 2	156 49 18
Curtis, Geo T.....	3	183 24 59
Costin, Miles.....	2	151 195 54
Dr Ernest O H Hamil- ton.....	6, 7	157 49 73
Davis, George.....	3	218 203 83
Donlan, Timothy.....	4, 5	186 6 91
Fowler, W G, for Thos Roberts.....	6	76 5 74
Green, Jas G, for Mrs E B Dudley.....	2	126 38 25
Haze, Wm M, agt Mrs C Tilly.....	2, 3	220 9 29
Kelly, Oliver.....	5	223 15 66
King, Isaac W.....	1	62 23 31
Klein, Daniel.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	227 23 68
Love, Jno D.....	295	51 69
Martin, Phillis, for Mary Anney.....	1, 2, 3, 4	91 4 36
Moore, James.....	2	239 4 46
Murphy, agt M J Bet- tencourt.....	2	192 35 52
Person, S J.....	4, 5, 6	190 334 72
Post, Jas F.....	4	63 3 28
Runge, G H W.....	3	117 34 95
Smith, for Mrs R A Kelly.....	5	45 3 28
Sellers, R L, (Guard.) Smith, Wm, for estate Isaac B Smith.....	5	76 9 29
Sellers, R L.....	1, 2, 3	191 22 41
Walker, Jas A, agent Eliza M Walker.....	3	195 13 48
West, S M.....	2, 3, 5	178 88 57
Wright, Wm A.....	1	180 116 30
	1	138 200 02

DELINQUENTS.

Doze, S A.....	4, 5	209 19 66
Eckle, (estate H.).....	2	168 60 10
Flemming, Jane L.....	1	192 77 50
Johnson, Frank.....	3	237 13 82
King, J B.....	5, 6	67 6 56
Mulford T J.....	4, 5	324 3 74
Parsley, O G.....	3, 4	259 99 46
	4, 5	310 2 20

CAPE FEAR.

Names.	Acres	Location of Land.	\$
Eilers, H B.....	300	adj FMAgostini	16 39
Havens, R B and J Wiswald.....	30	adj WAWright	17 50
Potter, Wm F.....	4456	Point Peter	58 48
Reid, Hezekiah.....	20		1 91
Saunders, Jno A.....	450	adj Isaac Hines & Bik Swamp	3 30
Wright, Wm A.....	648	Nesses Creek	21 86
Watters, Mary E.....		Oakley	21 86
Ward, Murphy (col).....	5	Nesses Creek	3 76

MASONBORO.

Bishop, Henry.....	110	Masonboro S'd	9 41
Costin, Jackson.....	75	" Road	10 77
Fowler N R.....	169	adj OG Parsley	14 52
Goodwin, Mary for est Conoway.....	61	Watson Branch	62 28
Sanders, Jno A.....	50		

HOLDEN.

Bordeaux, Mary A....	600	Heinham	25 34
Bordeaux, L.....	200	Long Creek	4 26
Beasley, R d.....	46	Burgaw	2 68
Bloodworth, B T.....	200	"	4 24
Boney, S J.....	500	Stoney Run	11 72
Bunting, J E.....	230	Turkey Creek	11 69
Currie, B P.....	25	Battle Branch	3 85
Futch, Jacob.....	50	Burgaw	1 42
Hand, Hinton agt A J Hand.....	215	"	18 48
Hines, James S.....	100	Clayton Creek	14 82
Johnson, Jonathar (col).....	200	W & W R R	3 48
McLendon, E C.....	470	Duplin Road	14 51
Watkins, John.....	832	N E River	33 55
Watkins, agt Sarah Cowan.....	615		7 32

CASWELL.

Herring, J B.....	94	Moore's Creek	3 75
Lewis, Simon, agt S J Lewis.....	107	Lyon	1 44
Moore, Wilson E.....	250	Moore's Creek	7 79
Mason, H W.....	24	Colvin Creek	4 19
Synnier, J H, for J M Fridgen.....	165	C F River	2 74

UNION.

Brown, Jere.....	134	N E River	4 85
Carroll, Augustus.....	150	Lewis' Creek	6 80
Carroll, Benajah.....	50	"	6 87
English, Wm.....	86	Sills' Creek	3 59
Garriss, James.....	101	Back Woods	2 29
Garriss, Ed.....	832	"	15 67
Hall, Albert G.....	680	N E River	14 39
James, Alfred.....	43	"	87
Johnson, Elizabeth.....	1126	Back Woods	2 39
Murray, Murdock W.....	82	"	4 31
Powers, Nicanah W.....	210	Hamilton Crk	7 46
Pigford, Joseph B.....	96	Doctor's Crk	2 44
Savage, O H.....	2	Leesburg	2 18
Southerland, Boney, guardian heirs H D Earrell.....	932	N E River	16 06

HARNETT.

Bradley, Chas W.....	660	adj J Hopkins	16 39
Bonham, Chas M.....	100	adj J S Green	15 56
Bill, Frances.....	75	Clear Run	2 18
Canady, D K.....	70	Sound	12 89
French, Geo R.....	15	adj C C Morse	7 95
Giles, Wm B, agt R Bradley.....	45	Lee's Creek	24 46
Hall, E D.....	33	Sound	11 82
Kellogg, Wm.....	50	adj Jas Grant	2 29
Lamb, Jas A.....	10	Newbern Road	2 69
Lamb, Geo P.....	3	Plank Road	7 32
Lahee, John.....	184	adj D K Futch	8 04
Mashburn, Thos.....	184	adj O F Alex'er	24 84
Newkirk, A F.....	850	Baren Inlet C	95 23
Odum, John.....	24	adj J Thompson	1 37
Robinson, H H, trus- tee for Mrs E A Nix- on.....	800	Porter's Neck	13 17
Robinson, H H, trus- tee for Mary Robin- son.....	162	Porter's Neck	27 17
Robinson, H H, ex'r N N Nixon.....	300	Back Lands	14 50
Shepherd, Thomas.....	4	Plank Road	8 55
Wiley, Ed, Sr.....	110	adj H Tompkins	2 77
Wright, William A.....	527	Sound	29 41

FRANKLIN.

Names.	Acres	Location of Land.	\$
Bland, Enoch.....	135		4 51
Bannerman, Chas.....	411		17 30
Bland, J W.....	400		8 19
Devane, J J.....	22		1 23
Devane, Diannah.....	234		3 81
Devane, S H.....	30		1 31
Ennis, James.....	57		5 46
Faison, S J.....	776	E side Black R	50 08
Faison, S J, agt heirs of Rev Geo Fennell	360		9 83
Hall, H B.....	50		2 50
Highsmith, G W.....	33		4 71
Henry, Wm.....	150		4 71
McDuffy, Catharine.....	1130	Black River	21 10
Melvin, W A.....	817		25 12
Newton, J T.....	314		11 65
Rogers, N D.....	82		9 29
Springfield, J P & H C	217		11 76
Wells, Jacob, by S T Newton.....	169		13 32

LINCOLN.

Boylan, D L.....	61	Mill Branch	3 37
Cherry, L D.....	94	Lillington	4 36
Cherry, L D, agt for Sons.....	934	Riley's Creek	2 29
Herring, H J.....	456	Long Creek	9 77
Keel, B nj (col).....	16	Riley's Creek	3 10
Larkins, John.....	522	Long Creek	23 26
Prather, Sidney, agt Wm Mahon.....	340	Morgan's Crk	7 13
Summersett, C H.....	100	Riley's Creek	8 64
Turney, Thomas.....	1571	Long Creek	11 37
Vann, Mrs H D.....	1	Lillington	10 93
White, Geo W C.....	230	Long Creek	4 36

FEDERAL POINT.

Haws, Anthony.....	575	adj W McNeil	6 88
Lamb, Geo W.....	842	G W Ormsby	38 72
Morris & Woolvin.....	2547	S Keyes	57 40
Ormsby, Geo M.....	418	G W Lamb	22 07
Williams Hosea, est	62	G W Lamb	4 07

DELINQUENTS.

Cutler, F J.....	500	adj J A Sanders	10 88
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HOLLY.

Adkinson, Peter.....	200		9 77
Beasley, Jacob.....	25		3 34
Foy, Benton.....	850		9 09
James, Jno W.....	237		5 91
James, Jacob H.....	237		7 23

COLUMBIA.

Bordeaux, Jno W.....	792	Long Creek	17 21
Colvin, A M, agt Joel L Moore.....	1650	Colvin's Creek	23 79
Colvin, agt A J Moore	200	"	5 23
Croom, J T.....	55	Long Creek	2 80
Cowan, W E, agt Ann M Walker.....	533	Keath Bay	3 44
Debose, Rich'd.....	100	Cypress Creek	5 69
Graham, D McL.....	54	Moore's Creek	3 33
Galloway, Chas M.....	525	"	6 56
Gurganus, Geo F.....	92	"	3 62
Haws, Jno R, agt C V Hines.....	840	Black River	13 93

Horrell, Wm M, agent Jas B Horrell.....	79	Black River	3 91
Lewis, M J.....	553	Red Banks	10 32
Moore, Dan'l J, agent E M Moore.....	114	Moore's Creek	1 76
Morton, W, agent Giles Hays.....	50	Tuckahoe	2 62

McAllister, Duncan, agent Henrietta Mal- pass.....	112	Colvin's Creek	83
Stringfield, W T.....	123	Moore's Creek	3 97
Woodcock, J M.....	56	Colvin's Creek	2 98
Walker, J P.....	104	Long Creek	2 24

DELINQUENTS.

Murphy, Chas W.....	1580	Moore's Creek	30 77
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GRANT.

Andrews, James.....	125	R M Sadbury	5 34
Andrews, agt Martha Howard.....	210	Rebec Sidbury	18 57
Batson, A J.....	108		14 76
Batson, Jesse W.....	415	adj D McMillan	14 03
Chadwick, Josh J.....	100	" Aaron Davis	6 57
Futch, John.....	100	Harrison's Crk	8 43
Hansley, Wm M.....	190	adj R M King	5 28
Justice, Wm.....	18	" D Howard	2 46
King R M.....	141	" J W Howard	4 31
King, Wm H.....	775	" J C Howard	48 12
Legwin, David K.....	386	" McMillan	11 87
Legwin, Lott M.....	193		7 79
Mayes, Isaac.....	104	L M Legwin	4 05
Nixon, Alonzo.....	215	E Chadwick	16 83
Pollock, G W, agt for wife.....	270	Ben & old Point	15 24
Redd, Eliza.....	6	adj W P Pope	44

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1899.

DEATH OF JUDGE PERSON.

The Hon. SAMUEL JONES PERSON died this city yesterday morning at half past four o'clock. We are sure that this announcement will be received by his many friends and admirers throughout the entire State with the same poignant sorrow which the necessity of it causes us. He was one of the best of citizens; one of our leading lawyers; one of our most gifted men. He was so esteemed, wherever known, and his sad loss is one which the State shares in common with us.

Judge Person was born in Moore county, in February 1829, and graduated with the first honors of the University of North Carolina in 1843. He studied law under the late Judge BADGER, and came to the bar in 1844. He represented the county of Moore in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1846-47 and 1848-49, and established at once an enviable character as a faithful representative, and a firm, fearless and able debater.

Marrying in this city in 1849, he soon afterwards made it his place of residence, and maintained the same high stand at the bar and in politics which he had previously enjoyed in his native county. In 1854 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, which position he resigned in 1858. He was comparatively a young man when elevated to the Bench, and yet he won a State-wide reputation for his learning as a lawyer, his promptness and impartiality as a judge, and his firmness, patience and kind courtesy as a man.

The remainder of his public life was spent as the representative of his adopted county of New Hanover in the Legislature of the State beginning in 1858 and continuing throughout the war. His own constituents and the people of North Carolina know how ably and faithfully he performed his duties during those eventful years. He was firm and decided in his views—true to what he believed to be the best interests of his State and country, nothing could seduce him from the performance of his duty in public or private life.

Since the war he has confined himself to the duties of his profession. Enjoying a very extensive and lucrative practice, his mind was constantly expanding and becoming more comprehensive, and his recent efforts, in important cases, are regarded as among the ablest of his life. His mind was eminently a legal mind. His natural gifts placed him among the leading men of his profession. He was an original thinker. He was not so much the student of the thoughts of other men, as he was carefully and rigidly attentive to his own. He was cautious in forming his opinions—bold and independent in asserting them, and firm and decided in maintaining them. Such a man might well look forward to a long career of brilliant usefulness, and his friends and his country must sadly mourn the untimely fate which has cut him down in the glory and the strength of his manhood.

As a man, while his loss is freshly pressing upon us, and his mortal remains are not yet shrouded from our sight, we hardly dare trust ourselves to speak of him. Let it suffice for us to say that he was an active and enterprising citizen—a just and generous associate—a firm and steadfast friend—a devoted husband and father—a christian gentleman.

He died a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which he had been a vestryman from the time of its dedication. *Daily Journal 31st.*

The Proclamation Again.

The recent proclamation of Governor HOLDEN is certainly one of the most remarkable productions that ever emanated from the Chief Magistrate of any State or Nation in any age. It is remarkable in that its author scarcely makes any pretence of concealing its partisan character. Minutely detailing a series of acts well known to have been committed under the gravest provocation, he studiously avoids any reference to that provocation. He stands forth simply as the advocate of that party which he terms "the friends of the Government." It is well known that the negro who was shot and set fire to barns and stables at three different places on the same night; that the whole year's crop of those three white men, with their stock, was consumed; that one of the white citizens was so overcome by the destitute condition in which he found himself so suddenly, that in his despair he committed suicide. It is well known also, that the other negro who was hung was persistent in avowing his intention to commit a rape upon a respectable white girl near whom he lived. It is stated also that within the last ten days a negro committed a rape upon a white woman in Chatham, for which he was killed. It is well known also, that Mr. James Haughton, a highly respectable citizen of that county, was on Saturday night shot from his horse by negroes in ambush. Our readers are familiar with the state of affairs in Jones and other counties also. The murder of Col. Nethercutt, as well as that of the Foscoe family, is still unavenged. The negroes who were taken out of the Lenoir jail and killed, suffered the just punishment for the crime of committing a rape upon a white woman. Yet none of these acts does Governor HOLDEN think proper to enumerate or to characterize as

outrages, or as violations of the law that must cease. For none of these acts does he threaten to "declare those counties to be in a state of insurrection," or to call out the militia. He says nothing about these things, for he appears not as the advocate of the people, but as the advocate of "the friends of the Government."

The proclamation is remarkable also for a palpably flagrant misstatement of the law—a statement for which ignorance cannot be offered as an excuse. It says, "if there be those who counsel resistance to established authority, such persons are traitors." No one better than Governor HOLDEN knows how utterly untrue is such an assertion. The case of alleged contempt of Court by his Honor, Mayor NEIL, is a case precisely in point. He resisted the authority of Judge Cantwell, yet it is not pretended either he or his counsel were traitors.

But this is not the only remarkable assertion in the proclamation, for it declares that "if there be those who, without precept or order, hang or shoot, or otherwise deprive any one of life, such persons are murderers and should be punished accordingly." The sentence of the law pronounced by a competent Court will justify its officer in taking life, but if there be any authority in North Carolina to issue any precept or order to hang or shoot any one, we know not in whom it is vested. Governor HOLDEN, however, who thoroughly understands the meaning of the English language, proclaims to the people "in the most solemn manner" that to shoot or hang without precept or order is murder. The unavoidable inference and implication is that to shoot or hang with precept or order is not murder. This is a singularly unfortunate expression and withal a suggestive one. It at once brings to mind the fact that until recently Governor HOLDEN was the chief officer of the League, and the further fact that he avowed in a public speech his previous knowledge of an intended attack by armed men—men prepared to shoot if not to hang—upon a personal and political enemy, and that he justified the attack in the presence of a Court and in defiance of the attempts of that Court to silence him. Whether Mr. J. W. HOLDEN, Speaker of the House, and Mr. PIKE, Editor of the *Standard*, had any precept or order to shoot or hang Mr. TURNER we know not, though we feel sure that had they killed him the law would not have touched them for it.

Neither do we know whether those negroes, who from the public roadside shot down Mr. JAMES HAUGHTON in Chatham county, had any precept or order so to do or not. We do know, however, that after it was done the *Standard*, the official organ of North Carolina, applauded the act in the strongest terms, and we do know further that Governor HOLDEN omitted to enumerate it as an outrage or as a violation of the law.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the proclamation, however, is contained in the threat to "proclaim those counties in a state of insurrection." This is in perfect accord with the "warning" recently given by the *Standard* to the people of Orange that there was a terrible secret power in their midst "surely preparing to crush them." The "warning" accomplished nothing for in less than a week thereafter two barn-burning negroes were hung in that very county. Neither do we think Governor HOLDEN's proclamation will frighten anybody. The people know that the most solemn declaration the Governor can make in regard to the existence of an insurrection in any particular locality will be a perfectly impotent declaration, unless possibly it may affect the power of the Legislature to borrow money under 5th Section 5th Article of the Constitution. The 9th Section 1st Article of the Constitution of the State declares that "all power of suspending laws or the execution of laws by any authority without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be enforced." If the Governor cannot without consent of the Legislature suspend the laws or the execution of them, of what force will be his proclamation that a county is "in a state of insurrection"? If he goes there with all the militia of the State at his heels, he dare not use them save as a part of the posse of a peace officer, for he will find only a constructive insurrection in which no insurgents appear. He can neither arrest nor punish save by the ordinary process of the law, without consent of the Legislature. So far from giving the required consent the Legislature in the act fixing the punishment for "rebellion and insurrection against the authority of the State of North Carolina or the laws thereof"—Section 2, Chapter 60—expressly required the punishment to be inflicted "upon conviction thereof" in a "court having jurisdiction." The event has demonstrated the wisdom of the Legislature in withholding their consent. We apprehend serious consequences from the effect of this shameless partisan and untruthful proclamation upon an already excited, exasperated and injured people. We fear they will regard this act of the Chief Magistrate as the crowning proof of a settled purpose to crush them out indeed.

Daily Journal 31st.

The North Carolina Railroad Lease.

We publish to-day, instead of any further comments of our own, the views of our cotemporaries of the State press. We select from papers of both politics. The press and the people all unite to pronounce it one of the most stupendous swindles ever attempted to be perpetrated upon the people of the State:

From the Charlotte Democrat, (Conservative.)

THE LEASE OF THE N. C. RAILROAD.

We stated last week that the Directors of the N. C. Railroad had agreed to lease that valuable and important work to the President of the Raleigh & Gaston Road, and probably others, for the term of 20 years, with the understanding that the Stockholders are to receive an annual dividend of six per cent. that anything we can say will change the action of the Directors, but we hope facts will be presented that will cause the Stockholders to reject the contract.

We are opposed to the contract, 1st, Because the Road is now so well managed by Maj. Smith that we are satisfied he will make six per cent. dividend for the Stockholders without encumbering it with a lease. 2d. We do not believe that by leasing the Road the Stockholders will receive six per cent. per annum, for the reason that there is no provision in the contract for paying to the Stockholders on the first mortgage of the Road now in the hands of individuals to the amount of four or five hundred thousand dollars. The Stockholders cannot receive a dividend until this interest is paid, and it is not provided in the contract who is to pay this mortgage interest, which certainly takes precedence over all other indebtedness. If the money received from the parties leasing the Road (which is fixed at the sum of \$240,000) is applied to paying the interest on the mortgage bonds, then certainly the Stockholders cannot receive six per cent., because the leases do not obligate the lessees to pay more than a certain sum. 3d. We are opposed to the contract because if the Road is to be farmed out we think it ought to be put up to the highest bidder who will give the highest price and the best security. Other parties will give more for the Road than has been promised by the contracting parties.

The President of the Road, Maj. W. A. Smith, is a practical man, and we have great respect for his opinions, and therefore we are surprised that he is represented as favoring the contract. We do not believe that he is dishonest or that he would do anything knowingly to injure the interests of the State or individual Stockholders; but we do think that he is mistaken if he favors the contract recently made by the Directors of his Road.

The tax-payers of the State would prefer that the Road should be left in the hands of Maj. Smith, believing that he will increase the net receipts from year to year so as to reduce taxation as well as make the work profitable to individual stockholders.

The whole indebtedness of the Road amounts to about \$800,000, and if this debt or the interest is partly paid, how can the contract result in any greater advantage to the Stockholders than under present management.

We are friendly with the leading men of both parties in the State, and have no particular friends to reward or enemies to punish, and only desire to see the public works managed or disposed of in a way that will be of greatest benefit to the State and people. We are independent of all "rings" and combinations, and care nothing for the frowns or smiles of either.

From the Raleigh Standard, (Republican.)

CONSPIRACY TO LEASE THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The proposed lease of the North Carolina Railroad still continues to be the absorbing subject of interest in this State. And well it may be, for a transaction which more deeply involves the interest of every section of the State will never come before the people of North Carolina. If successful it would create a railroad monopoly in comparison with which the famous, or rather infamous, Camden and Amboy monopoly would be a mere bagatelle.

In the first place, however, let us look at the matter as a legitimate transaction, and see if, even in that light, the State and the private stockholders in the North Carolina Road are receiving a fair price for the privileges which will be granted to the lessees.

The Raleigh & Gaston Road is to pay six per cent. on the capital stock on the North Carolina Road—a sum of two hundred and forty thousand dollars, yet it is credibly stated that the net earnings of the road last year were over three hundred thousand dollars, and it is believed that this year they will be still larger.

How are stockholders benefited? They are not benefited at all, but on the contrary, the transaction is a direct loss of from sixty to one hundred thousand dollars per year. And yet we are told that this arrangement is to the great benefit of the State and the private stockholders.

But the worst feature of the case is yet to be shown, for it proves that this proposed lease is not only a losing affair to those directly interested in the road but is an attack upon the whole people of the State. Mark what follows:

The North Carolina Railroad is the only road which crosses the State from end to end, except the Wilmington and Weldon, which runs across the extreme Eastern portion. The North Carolina Road is made a through route by connections with the Raleigh & Gaston Road at Raleigh (which is the shortest route) and by connections with the Wilmington & Weldon Road at Goldsboro.

There is another road now building which is to run from Raleigh to the middle of the State and thence to South Carolina, forming, when completed with its connections, the shortest route from the North to the South. This Road is controlled by the same men who control the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

Thus then these two roads are feeders to more than two-thirds of the State, and any one examining the map of the State can see that nearly all the counties west of the Wilmington and Weldon Road will be at the mercy of the Raleigh and Gaston combination, if the proposed lease is effected, and this is the object of the parties obtaining the lease. The matter is settled in their favor, and will go for freight and passenger tariffs, and a large portion of the people of the State, together with the traveling public and those who ship freight, will be at the mercy of this iniquitous combination. All that it demands of the people will be obliged to pay, as will all connecting roads.

We do not know what means were used to consummate this bargain, but whatever they were, we do not believe they were good. Whoever heard before of this proposition to lease this great road? No one. The announcement of the lease came upon the people of North Carolina like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. Its very suddenness savored too strongly of dealing not to arouse the suspicions of the people. We even learn that some of the directors upon the part of the State were not notified that the meeting was to take place. In one instance we know that such was the fact. Mr. Welker, of Guilford, who is a disinterested man, has informed us that he was not notified of the meeting. Why was this?

Mr. Welker is a gentleman whose integrity no man has ever questioned, and who is known to have the interests of the State at heart. Why was he not notified of the meeting to consider this proposition? Was it thought that the transaction was of such a character that he would surely oppose it? It certainly looks so.

View it in whatever light we may, we can see nothing that is not repulsive, and that does not indicate a purpose to do injury to the people.

From the Raleigh Star, (Republican.)

ANOTHER SWINDLE.

We learn from our exchanges that the N. C. R. R. has been leased to the R. & G. Railroad Company for \$240,000 per year. We look upon this lease of the N. C. Road as one among the numerous swindles that are being perpetrated upon the people by the Ring.

objections to this lease, the price paid for the road is entirely too small. This Road if properly managed, would pay considerably over \$240,000 net profits. Then why should it be leased for less than its worth? This can only be explained by the "ring." In our opinion it is done for speculative purposes, and to prevent the consolidation of this road with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, which in justice to the people and the State, ought to have been effected long ago.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association Fair.

We are glad to learn that the grounds of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association are now nearly completed. Another week will find everything ready for the Fair, which opens on the 10th of November. The Executive Committee have labored faithfully and earnestly to forward the work, and they are now fully ready in witnessing the almost completed condition of the Grounds. Everything will be ready for the reception of articles, and ample provision will be made for the care and proper exposition of everything which may be received.

Articles are already being forwarded, and letters are being constantly received making inquiries and promising articles for exhibition. We hope all our people will forward such articles of merit as they may have. Let us all unite to make the Fair a complete success. It can be done if our people unite to bring it about.

There is nothing more calculated to develop and improve our section than these Agricultural, Commercial and Mechanical exhibitions about to be inaugurated under the auspices of this Association. No citizen, regardless of his means or business, can or ought to be uninterested in their success, without detriment to his own welfare.

From every quarter we have abundant evidence of large numbers of people who will visit us on the occasion of the Fair.

From abroad and from remote parts of our own State a large number of articles and animals will be exhibited. But we are desirous that our own immediate section shall not be backward in this matter. We ask that any of our citizens who have articles of merit will not fail to exhibit them. All cannot take premiums, but everything creditable which may be on exhibition not only adds to the interest of the occasion but gives some insight into the industry and energy of the people. Their absence will likewise cast reflection upon our citizens. Let us again urge upon our people not only to be present themselves but to bring with them something for exhibition.

North Carolina Railroad Lease.

Do the Raleigh people—business men—favor the leasing of this Road to the same parties that now own and control the Raleigh & Gaston? Do they not know that freight rates are now more than fifty per cent cheaper from Wilmington to Raleigh than they are from Norfolk to Raleigh?

For example, first class goods \$1.90 per 100 pounds, from Norfolk against 50 cents per 100 pounds from Wilmington to Raleigh and other articles at a similar difference in favor of Wilmington.

Let one Company own both lines, and there will be no such competition.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Disposition was made of the following cases at this tribunal yesterday:

Jno. Wiggins, alias Bob Hill, burglary—10 years in the State penitentiary.

Eliza Carroll, larceny—*not pros.* entered.

Laura Wiggins, larceny—12 months in the county workhouse.

Frank Beatty, larceny—verdict of guilty—prisoner discharged.

York Dudley, larceny—4 months in the workhouse.

Lem Jones, larceny—verdict not rendered.

Daily Journal 29th.

SUPERIOR COURT.—At this tribunal yesterday the criminal docket was finished by the trial of Nick DuBose for larceny. He was convicted and sentenced to 4 months in the workhouse.

In the case of Lem Jones, tried for larceny the evening previous, a verdict of guilty was rendered. A motion for a new trial will be heard this morning.

Yesterday afternoon several civil cases were tried.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

A decidedly novel and interesting suit was determined in the Circuit Court yesterday, having been on trial for a number of days. The case is for damages based upon one of the raids made in 1864 by the Confederate forces under the command of Major General Sterling Price, the particulars of which are as follows:

James Lindsay & Co., claiming to be good loyalists, were owners and proprietors of a store in Ironton in 1864. One afternoon, in the fall of 1864, their clerk was in charge of the store, when news was brought of the approach of Gen. Price's army. Thinking discretion the better part of valor, he left the store and made good his escape. At that time it was claimed that there was stock of goods on hand valued at seventeen thousand dollars, but after the army had passed through, the firm had returned, there was but three hundred dollars worth of merchandise remaining.

After the departure of the clerk, and prior to the arrival of the soldiers, James Bess, a resident of Ironton, visited the store, as he says, for the purpose of purchasing some salt, and no one being present to wait on him, he removed four sacks with the intention of paying for them upon the return of the owners.

Some time ago, James Lindsay & Co., brought an action in Ironton Court, against General Price, his staff officers, and Jas. Bess, claiming damages in the sum of \$20,000. Bess, fearing he could not receive a fair trial at home on account of the prejudice against him resulting from the war, took a change of venue to St. Louis, and the case was tried before Judge Knight and a jury. Precisely the state of facts were shown as above narrated, and such strange as it may appear, a verdict for \$20,000 was rendered against Bess, thus charging him with the full damage from the raid—rather an expensive bill for four sacks of salt. Of course, the matter will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Two million three hundred thousand money orders were issued by the Postoffice Department during the year ending 30th of June last, embracing an aggregate of \$46,000,000, against \$16,000,000 last year.

The State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

DEAR JOURNAL.—While in Raleigh recently I had the pleasure of inspecting the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, now, as it has been for many years past, under the efficient superintendence of that estimable and accomplished gentleman, Mr. Willie J. Palmer. Before I attempt a description of the Institution I will give a list of the teachers at present employed. As I have stated, Mr. W. J. Palmer is the Superintendent. Dr. Richard B. Ellis is the Steward. The teachers are:

Deaf Mute Department.—Mr. D. R. Coleman, Mr. D. R. Tillingshast (deaf mute), Miss Ellen Johnson (deaf mute), Mrs. E. A. Nichols (deaf mute), Miss M. A. Ashley.

Blind Department.—Mr. W. J. Young, Mr. John A. Simpson (blind), Miss N. J. Dupree (blind).

The Asylum building is large and spacious, but not sufficiently so for the present demands. There are now in the Institution 112 white pupils and it is considerably crowded. Their sleeping apartments are conveniently arranged, affording many facilities. School rooms, hall, dining room, etc., are prepared with a view to convenience and comfort. The chapel is large and spacious and in addition to purposes of worship affords a most excellent exhibition room. In the yard are the workshops, where cabinet making, shoe making and printing for the deaf mutes and broom making for the blind are taught. The Superintendent's residence adjoins the main building and is convenient and comfortable in its arrangement. The grounds occupy about four acres, neatly and handsomely laid out, affording ample room for exercise and enjoyment.

Under the conduct of Mr. Coleman, who kindly caused the pupils to exhibit to us their proficiency, we gained some insight into the manner and system of instruction and the progress of the pupils in the educational department. Proceeding to the first school room the primary course was here taught. The scholars are first taught the deaf and dumb manual, conceive and acquire it by some means; but how they manage it is the stumbling block to our understanding of the system of comprehension by the mutes. How the deaf and dumb can be made to understand that the manual means something, is the great mystery to us. But they do acquire it, and very often with great ease and facility. Having mastered the manual the book teaches them colors, for which they have the appropriate signs in their language. Then they are taught a knowledge of the names of animals and their uses, the illustrations all being made by living objects and placed directly within the scope of their comprehension. They are then taught by the pictures in the books the singular and plural, by single and multiplied objects with the proper words and their changed forms given beneath. And so on to adjectives, which they portray by very expressive signs. A board of little boys and girls were called up in this first room and were made to give us a description of the signs used for animals, colors and emotions (which cannot be represented by sight), at which they displayed a remarkable aptitude. One little fellow, we recollect, caused much amusement and a hearty laugh at the very genuine way he made in describing some of the signs of the various emotions.

And we found these pupils progressing with amazing rapidity, equal in some respects even superior to those of the same age who have the advantage of hearing and speech. Answers to questions and original sentences were written, and transcriptions of sentences read upon the black board with a degree of facility and grammatical correctness that surprised us and reflected great credit upon pupils and teachers. Their names, ages and places of residence were also given with a full and apparent appreciation of their true position and exact identity. In this department I noticed a number of Mr. G. W. Frigges, of Wilmington, who appears to be making gratifying progress.

In the more advanced department there was, of course, a greater cultivation and a more thorough comprehension apparent. Here Mr. David R. Tillingshast presided, and in addition to the exercise of his pupils he gave us some superb illustrations of the signs of the various emotions. His magnificent description of Christ stilling the tempest was gone over with an effect which was greatly heightened by his intelligent glances. The pupils were also made to portray emotions by signs, and for signs given exhibited much aptitude in writing adjectives.

In the Blind Department the exercises were less singular. In reading, by means of raised letters, and thus displaying their extreme and peculiar sensitiveness of touch, the blind afforded us much interest. One of the pupils and the teacher, Mr. Simpson, I heard read with a thick handkerchief spread over their letters. In music and singing, which is regularly taught them, the young lady pupils sang greatly to delight. They pass their fingers over the keys of the piano with singular rapidity and sing with a plaintive harmony of tone, which goes right to the heart. Their acute susceptibility to sound is well illustrated by the facility with which they catch an air and acquire tunes and a knowledge of music.

I had the opportunity afforded me of seeing the pupils at dinner. The dining room is divided into two departments occupied respectively by the two distinct classes of inmates. Entering with the Superintendent, we proceeded first to the table where the deaf mutes were seated. Immediately all attention was centered upon him. They had been waiting somewhat restlessly, but hands and bodies discontinued their motion, and heads were inclined in reverence as he approached the table and said grace by means of the signs they so clearly understood. At its conclusion the children fell to the meal with a bustle and a hearty vim. At the table for the blind the voice of the Superintendent claimed attention, and all was respectful silence when grace was said. At its conclusion a difference was noticed from the deaf mutes in turning attention to the meal. The blind helped themselves slowly and did not, as the deaf mutes, clearly betokening the loss of sight.

Among the deaf mutes there are a boy and a girl, children of Chang, one of the Siamese twins, who now resides (with his brother, of course) in the western part of our State. Their complexion, features and countenances clearly betoken oriental origin.

In the Colored Department of the Institution there are fifteen pupils, all of whom are making rapid progress. Being situated away from the Asylum building, I had not the time or opportunity to pay it a visit; but understand it is an object of peculiar interest.

The pupils are all apparently happy, under a most excellent system of control, contented and devotedly attached to the humane Superintendent and his kind assistants. They are cleanly and well cared for, and true neatness is everywhere apparent. To Mr. Palmer and the teachers the public owe a deep debt of gratitude. Altogether the Asylum is an object of great interest.

From our Traveling Correspondent.

South Carolina.

The City of Columbia—Its Appearance.—The Condition of Political Affairs.—The Radical Influence.—Democratic Control in the City.—Wade Hampton, &c., &c.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 27th, 1899.

DEAR JOURNAL.—I reached this beautiful city this morning, and for the first time I was struck by the beauty of the city. The city is a beautiful city, and the people are a beautiful people. The city is a beautiful city, and the people are a beautiful people.

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pot-pie at the Yarbrough House last Saturday.

I see by your late issues that your local editor, during his visit here, has given to the world a full and graphic account of that trip that transpired last week. So far so good, and with no intention of trenching upon his peculiar province have I undertaken to-day to address a few lines to my dear Journal. There are things that men must think of and write of now other than Fairs and Festivals, in which the people are vitally interested and which the people must endorse or condemn.

I presume that you have already seen, and have perhaps published, the last Proclamation of the Governor. It is a masterpiece of knavery, plausible to a great extent, and well calculated to deceive the unwary and the ignorant, of which I know. There are enough and to spare in this State. But Mr. Holden's little piece of deception, as embodied in this proclamation, has been shown up to the world in its true colors, by an able editor in last Friday's *Standard*. It is a shame, there, very plainly, that Holden has endeavored to impose upon the credulity of the people, and that in a proclamation apparently lenient and conciliatory, there is hid much of the deep-seated malignity that has characterized the man ever since his apostasy from truth and virtue. He is very careful in the said proclamation to enumerate every transaction that will aid in any way to criminate the white people of several portions of this State, but says nothing of the wrongs perpetrated upon these whites by his negro friend and ally.

For instance, he speaks of the liberation of a white man by white men, from Chatham county jail, but forgets, perhaps, that shortly previous to that a party of negroes entered Pittsboro' in the open daylight, forced the jail and liberated from there several negroes who had been confined by the process of law. And still more recently, within the past few days, at Transylvania in Chatham county, Mr. James Haughton, as he was leaving a church, was set upon by a party of negroes and, in the endeavor to escape, his horse was killed and himself severely wounded and left for dead by the negroes, who, it is said, went immediately to Raleigh, and there upon the Fair Grounds, openly upon the stand of his enemies, killed one damned Ku-Klux, and it is further more asserted that the Governor, God save the mark—was on the Grounds at the time, and could have heard this boast had he been so disposed. But the said Governor, although clock full of the dignity and majesty of the law when sitting in judgment upon the sins of his enemies, is the perfect embodiment of a smiling leniency when his friends have so far forgotten themselves as to do a little wrong in the way of outraging female virtue or in the little pleasantry of killing a Ku-Klux.

But that proclamation, it is a funny story, and in its language of the able boy, only slightly plagiarized, we can say, COME DOWN OFF THAT FENCE, GOVERNOR, WE KNOW YOU ARE THERE, BECAUSE WE HAVE SEEN THAT PROCLAMATION.

I have often heard the question asked of a witness, when upon the stand, "Do you know the nature and value of an oath?" I wish that Holden could be put upon the stand and this question asked him—and there are many others, too, that I would put there with him—who have perjured themselves for office—who perjure themselves daily to retain that office, and of whom the outraged honor of the people of this State will some day require a fearful amendment.

But it is not always that chicanery and fraud will lead the day, and it is not in all things that carpet baggers and sealwags are triumphant. This was well illustrated a few days since in the attempt here to form a State Educational Association. According to the nature and value of an oath, I wish that Holden could be put upon the stand and this question asked him—and there are many others, too, that I would put there with him—who have perjured themselves for office—who perjure themselves daily to retain that office, and of whom the outraged honor of the people of this State will some day require a fearful amendment.

I have much interest expressed in your forthcoming Fair and, from present indications, think that it will prove very successful. I am led to believe that you will receive many articles from the middle portion of the State, as well as from the eastern counties, and that the attendance will be very large. I find your posters and circulars almost everywhere, and must say that your Executive Committee are the most perfectly indefatigable set of men that I ever saw. They seem determined to leave no stone unturned to make this, their First Annual Fair, a complete success.

And, by the way, let me ask of that Committee one thing, in connection with this subject, which seems to have been somewhat ignored at the late State Fair.—Do be careful to give a preference, as far as you can, to articles of North Carolina manufacture, thus encouraging home skill and labor. If necessary, let there be two prizes for each class,